

# Wilson Calls for Army Without Limit; Warns Against "Insincere" Peace Talk

## 500 Arrested in Sinn Féin Plot to Aid The Kaiser

### De Valera, President of Organization, and Countess Markievicz Among Prisoners

### Party's Members of Parliament Taken

### Swift Seizures in All Parts of Ireland Surprise to the Country

LONDON, May 18.—Five hundred Sinn Féiners were arrested at various towns in Ireland to-day, according to a Dublin dispatch to "The Evening News."

Among those seized were Professor Edward de Valera, president of the Sinn Féin; Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Féin; Countess Markievicz, Dr. Thomas Dillon, William Cosgrave, Sinn Féin M. P. for Killarney; Dr. Richard Hayes, Sarril Figgis, Sean Miley, defeated Sinn Féin candidate at the recent election in East Tyrone for the House of Commons; Sean McGarry, Thomas Keefe, H. Mellows, Thomas Hunter, Joseph McGrath and Patrick O'Keefe.

All the Sinn Féin members of Parliament were also arrested.

Professor de Valera is president of the Sinn Féin. Mr. Griffith is vice-president. Mr. Cosgrave one of the treasurers. Mr. Figgis one of the secretaries and Dr. Dillon and the Countess Markievicz are members of the executive committee of the Sinn Féin organization. Several of them were arrested or interned in connection with the Dublin revolt of two years ago, at Easter time. To-day's events occur on the occasion of another festival of the Church, Whitsuntide.

H. Mellows is a brother of Liam Mellows, who was arrested in New York last October. Liam was reported to have been implicated in plans for a Sinn Féin rebellion which was to have been carried out last Easter.

Important Documents Obtained

Documents of great importance in connection with an Irish conspiracy have fallen into the hands of the government through the arrest by coast guards of a man with certain evidence upon him.

Professor de Valera was arrested at midnight at his home, at Greystones, and taken to Kingstown, says a dispatch from Dublin to the Central News Agency. The Countess Markievicz was apprehended at Rathmines at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Darrel Figgis was arrested at his home at 11 o'clock last night and taken in an army lorry guarded by soldiers and police to Dublin Castle, where he was lodged in the garrison office pending the arrival of the other prisoners.

Although there have been many rumors concerning events in Ireland recently, the news received from Dublin early this morning of the arrests made in Ireland and of Lord French's proclamation that certain of the King's subjects "have entered into treasonable communication with the German enemy" created a sensation.

Several days ago Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, said in a letter to the government that he knew certain persons in Ireland had been in communication with the enemy, but it was generally taken to mean some unimportant individuals connected with the man who was captured after landing recently on the Irish coast in a collapsible boat. The nature of the arrests, taken in connection with the proclamation of Lord French, however, indicates that the persons referred to are the heads of the Sinn Féin movement, and that the government possesses evidence against them.

Cosp Swift and Thorough

"There have been no disturbances anywhere in the country, as far as is known here," says a Dublin dispatch to "The Evening News." "Indeed, the most striking feature of the government's coup was its swiftness and thoroughness. All arrangements were carried through like clockwork, dumping the Sinn Féiners, who boasted that the authorities were afraid to arrest Professor de Valera or any other leaders, and would meddle only with the smaller fry of the organization."

In no case, says the dispatch, was resistance offered to the police and soldiers who made the arrests. The Dublin offices of the Sinn Féin and the offices of the National Aid Fund were taken over by the military.

The number of Irish in cooperation with the enemy is said to be very small, says a dispatch to "The Times." The reference to voluntary enlistment in Lord French's proclamation regard-

Continued on last page, Column 2

## American Hospital Bombed by Germans

By Wilbur Forrest  
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN PICARDY, May 18.—Enemy airplanes bombed a large American hospital in the rear Thursday night. Hovering at low altitudes, every apparent effort was made to hit the main building.

When the bombs came dangerously near the doctors and nurses removed the patients to trenches previously dug for such emergencies. There was no loss of life and no panic.

## Roar of Guns Shows Hun Blow Is Near

### Allies Are Ready to Meet Ludendorff Blow Wherever It Comes

Official and unofficial dispatches from France yesterday emphasized the general belief that the second great German blow in the West cannot be far distant. It is thought to be a matter of only a few days, or perhaps hours.

Along the front the activity of the guns has grown in violence. The enemy has completed his preparations for a new blow and now awaits his opportunity. His armies are poised to strike with their full force. But everywhere the Allies are confident of their ability to hold.

At Morlaix, on the Acre River before Amiens; at Villers-Bretonneux, between the Luce and the Somme, and from Hailles south along the Acre River, where artillery duels have been intense for days, the guns kept up their constant hammering yesterday.

Before Ypres, where observers believe the enemy will strike first in an attempt to take the town in the first day's push, the bombardment increased markedly yesterday. From Ypres along the whole front of the Armentieres salient to Lens the German guns belched their steel at the Allies.

Ludendorff now awaits only favorable weather to launch his attack. Between the Channel and the Oise he has massed 44 divisions, nearly two million men, with which to strike according to advices received by the "Petit Parisien."

In a hand-to-hand combat yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Breuille, in the vicinity of Nancy, American forces broke up a strong German raid and drove the enemy back with heavy losses. The Americans had no losses.

## American Troops Crush German "Silent" Raiders

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 18.—The Germans attempted a vigorous silent raid on one of the American combat groups within a strong point in the Luneville sector this morning, but were badly beaten.

The raid was a complete failure, and the enemy incurred considerable losses. None of the Americans is missing.

The fight was carried on with hand grenades, rifles and revolvers, and it was virtually hand-to-hand.

The Germans bent a hasty retreat after ten minutes, carrying virtually all their dead and wounded with them. One dead German, however, was left behind.

The scene of the encounter was about a mile and a half southwest of Breuille.

## Canadian Cavalry Better the Charge Of Light Brigade

By The Canadian Press, Limited  
OTTAWA, Ontario, May 18.—"Fighting for every inch of ground, taking tremendous toll from the attacking Huns, sometimes with French Allies, acting often as infantry as well as horsemen," writes Roland Hill, the official war correspondent of the Canadian government, "the Canadian cavalry has, since the beginning of the great German offensive on the Western front, covered itself with such glory as will live forever in British military history."

"Their capture of the big wood north of Moreuil and the charge of a squadron of a battery of German machine guns, in accordance with the Canadian plan, in the cavalry corps, in a class with Balalaeva. The whole operation is regarded as the most famous cavalry action of the war."

"Canada must be prepared to find many of her sons gone, but the price paid was not excessive. In addition to turning the tide of battle at various places in the forward areas they practically saved Amiens."

"General Sir Henry Rawlinson, visiting the Canadian cavalry on April 3, addressed each unit in turn and told them that the two woods they had captured from the enemy, the Bois de Moreuil and Rifle Wood, were the dominating features, the possession of which might at that time have been fatal to the defense of Amiens. No other troops, he stated, were available to retake these vital positions, and their courage and determination had turned the fortunes of the day. He said he had sent a cable to Premier Sir Robert Borden telling him of the achievements of the Canadian cavalry."

## Jersey League Votes to Bar Hearst Papers

### Representatives of Home Defence and Militia Unanimous in Action

### Aid of Governor Conducts Meeting

### Mayor of Summit Thanked for Action on Deleted Proclamation

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—More than 200 representatives of the Defence League of New Jersey, a joint organization of New Jersey and the New Jersey State Militia, voted unanimously to-night to take all lawful means to bar the Hearst newspapers from the state. Another resolution was passed unanimously, extending the thanks of the league to the Mayor of Summit, N. J., for his action in seeking to bar the newspapers from that city.

The meeting was held in the City Hall. Every county in the state, it was said, had at least one representative present.

In commenting on the first resolution before the vote was taken on it, Captain J. O. Nickols, president of the league and a member of the military staff of Governor Walter E. Edge, declared the matter before the meeting to be of the gravest importance to not only the state, but the entire country.

Quotes French Rallying Cry

In concluding his denunciation of Hearst papers, their owner and their methods, Captain Nickols quoted the rallying cry of the French at Verdun, "They shall not pass."

"When the Boston 'tea party' was held," said Captain Nickols, "I presume those who participated in it did go a trifle beyond the limitations of the law. But to-day they are counted among the heroes of our country, and it is possible that the time has come when some may be called on to emulate them, though in a different direction."

United States to Withhold Action

The United States, it was said at the State Department, would not participate with the Entente powers in a move against the Bolshevik government in event the French Ambassador to Russia was not recalled by the French government and the Soviet authorities took measures against him, as threatened by Foreign Minister Tchitcherine.

The French Minister is alleged by the Bolsheviks to have voiced statements reflecting upon them and they have demanded his withdrawal from Russia, indicating that if he is not recalled he will be treated as a private person. The Allied diplomats, it has been reported, will leave Russia if the Bolshevik threat is executed. Secretary Lansing stated that no instructions had been issued to Ambassador Francis on the subject.

It was asserted in Far Eastern diplomatic circles that the Teutonic peril in the East was more serious than generally known. Through the Turkish Empire, Germany is using her power and influence upon the Mahometan peoples of Western and Central Asia to establish the proposed Pan-Turanian League, to include all Mahometan peoples from Turkey to and crossing the Chinese borders and to the Indian frontiers.

Attack on India Planned

The Pan-Turanian regions include besides Turkey a considerable part of Southern Russia bordering upon Turkey; Trans-Caspian, Bokhara and Samarkand, bordering upon Chinese Turkestan, and including all of Turkistan and Persia and Afghanistan, the latter two countries to furnish bases for attacks upon India.

It was also believed that in the event of the necessity arising for joint Japanese and Chinese operations in Siberia General Semenov, the Cossack leader, to whose standards Siberians

## China Joins With Japan to Defend East

### Alliance Against Aggression by Germany Is Concluded

### Military Assistance Promised by Allies

### U. S., Notified of Agreement, Plans No Change in Its Policies

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The State Department was advised by Minister Reinsch, at Peking, to-day that China and Japan had concluded a defensive alliance for mutual protection against Germany for the duration of the war. The text of the treaty has not been published, and the State Department has not been advised in more detail of the body of the agreement. It is not known whether it contemplates joint protective action in the event of aggressions by the Bolsheviks through Siberia as well.

China and Japan, it was pointed out at the State Department, are more exposed through Siberia to German aggression and naturally feel more sensitive concerning the German menace than America. The agreement, however, as it is understood at the department, provides against contingencies in the future rather than any present danger.

Neither the United States nor the Allies, it was asserted, was consulted, as they are not concerned, the alliance being purely a defensive one and not contemplating any initiative against Russia or in Siberia, but being wholly aimed at Germany's extension of her influence in the Far East, according to the best information available here. It was declared that there had been no change in the attitude of the United States toward the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

## 200 Killed by Explosions in T. N. T. Plant

### Volcanic Explosion Hurl Men Fleeing for Safety High in the Air

PITTSBURGH, May 18.—Probably two hundred men were killed to-day when an explosion of TNT demolished the plant of the Ethna Chemical Company, at Oakdale, on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sixteen miles west of this city.

Five hundred workmen in the plant were startled at noon to-day by a report not much louder than the crack of a pistol. It came from the soda house, but they knew its deadly import, and as one man they rushed for the nearest exit.

Before they could gain the open the very air seemed to burst into flames, the earth heaved and rocked, and with a roar that was heard for miles, the long factory buildings were hurled high into the air, carrying with them ponderous equipment and scores of men.

Injured Die in Flames

A great cloud of dust and smoke settled over the scene, and through its deadly fumes torn and mangled forms dropped to the earth, many dead, but others to meet their end in the flaming debris.

The exact number of dead had not been determined to-night and it was possible that it would not be known for days, is indeed it will ever be known.

Many of the injured, some of whom were found as far as half a mile from the remnants of the factory, were brought to Pittsburgh hospitals by special train and in ambulances during the afternoon and early evening. In only a comparatively few instances were physicians able to hold out any hope for their recovery.

The property loss was estimated at \$1,500,000.

Great Fire Starts

Immediately after the second explosion the mass of broken beams and twisted timbers broke out in a great blaze, while the highly inflammable chemicals used in the manufacture of the factory's deadly products T N T and T N A—added ample fuel to the flames. Blast after blast followed as the heat reached the tanks, each one scattering the burning embers and endangering property in the entire community. Noxious gases rose from the burning mass and spread over the

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

## Mt. Vernon Council Refuses to Rescind Ban Against Hearst

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 18.—The Common Council met to-night and decided not to rescind the ordinance passed a few days ago barring Hearst and German newspapers within the city limits. It was announced, at the same time, that citizens had offered to supply the money if it was thought advisable to engage special counsel to assist Corporation Counsel J. Henry Esser in fighting the application for a

Continued on last page, Column 5

## On—

Page 3, Part I  
The strategy of Ludendorff and Foch repeats that of Frederick the Great and Napoleon, by Hilaire Belloc.

Page 1, Part III  
Coiled in the Flag—Hears-s-s-t. His attacks on the Allied foes of Germany, by Kenneth MacGowan.

Page 3, Part III  
Before the Third Act; A Word of Warning, by Frank H. Simonds.

Page 8, Part IV  
Exporting Bolsheviks to Russia is the week's installment of the "Spying Among Spies" series, by Casimir Pilenas.

Page 12, Part I  
A page of pictures of the scenes which made yesterday's Red Cross parade memorable.

## Wilson Leads Mighty Hosts of Red Cross

### Crowds Almost Hysterical in Greeting to President—Army of Workers, Men and Women, Rich and Poor, Flows Down Avenue for Hours

President Wilson led the Red Cross parade down Fifth Avenue yesterday, marching more than two miles at the head of the column of 75,000 men and women, and then standing rigid for hours in the reviewing stand in Madison Square while rank after rank swung past. It was his gift to the Red Cross, the outward manifestation of the esteem in which the nation's war leader holds that organization and the measure of his interest in its \$100,000,000 campaign.

Immediately behind the President marched a living red cross, composed of 150 well drilled young women whose formation never faltered from Eighth Street to Fourteenth, and whose rhythmic step and garb of red and white made the symbol of mercy and the Crusades seem to float down Fifth Avenue as though borne on the crest of an irresistible flood.

Nation's Biggest Men in Line

In the steady stream of humanity which pressed on in orderly array behind the President and the marching Red Cross were leaders of the worlds of finance and business, statesmen, jurists, men of national repute, who marched not as ex-Presidents, as international bankers or leaders of the bar, but as officers of the great army that carries solace to the battlefield and relies upon the appreciation of the nation for the where-withal.

The evenly flowing ranks that filled the stately avenue from brim to brim, half-hysterical spectators swirling along the sidewalks like backwater eddies, showed the organization of the army. There were trimly uniformed nurses, clad according to the branch of the service to which they were assigned—army, navy, tropical, etc. There was a complete field unit, ambulances, rolling kitchens and all, and there were thousands upon thousands of women who marched to the sheen and click of knitting needles.

President Surprises Crowds

President Wilson had not been expected as a marcher. He was to review the parade, but his appearance at Sixty-seventh Street, just as the head of the column reached that point, was a surprise. The crowd recognized his figure as a motor car drew up at the curb and burst into tempestuous applause.

The clamor was redoubled as President Wilson left the automobile and took his place at the head of the marchers. A young woman burst through the cordon of police and Secret Service men and dashed to the President's side. She carried a Red Cross flag of silk, which she held out to him in silence and with shining eyes. He took it and carried it jauntily from that point to the reviewing stand.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson marched with the President, as did the President's secretary, Joseph Tumulty. Eight Secret Service guards were in attendance.

Crowds Almost Hysterical

Fifth Avenue was beside itself at sight of the erect, frock-coated figure that headed the great parade, and cheer upon cheer smote the air as the crowd recognized the President. The first impulse of every onlooker was to constitute himself as an informal guard of honor and march down abreast of President Wilson on the sidewalk.

Thousands acted upon this impulse in every block, and a dozen or more policemen had to use their utmost endeavors throughout the line of march to prevent such thoughtless enthusiasts from causing a dangerous jam.

At the library, the centre of every war activity in the city and the focal point of most of its parades, a crowd of enormous proportions had gathered, and the advent of President Wilson was the signal for a veritable salvo of cheers.

President a Fine Hiker

He started from Sixty-seventh Street at 2:18 p. m., just eighteen minutes after the parade itself had got under way from its starting point thirty blocks to the north, and he arrived at the reviewing stand, Twenty-fifth Street, at 2:55, which is pretty good going.

About five minutes intervened between the arrival of the President at the head of the parade. His hat raised in deference to the outburst of applause, he made his way to the box reserved for him. As he was about to take his seat a stentorian voice called from the next box:

"Three cheers for the savior of the world!"

The cheers came with a vim, and the President sent for the man responsible for them. He was Corporal Daniel Moncreux, of the 122d Canadian Infantry, fifty-four years old and invalided from the battlefield. He explained that he had been accepted despite his age when the authorities learned that his son was one of those that German soldiers crucified on a barn door. He declined an invitation to seat himself with the President.

## Sea of Red Cross Workers Moves On In Victory Parade

Miles and miles of Red Cross workers passed in review of the hundreds of thousands who lined Fifth Avenue

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

## President Insists He Will Stand By Russia

### Will Not Be Diverted From Our Determination to Win the War, He Says

### Thousands Hear Red Cross Plea

### "Not 100 Years of Peace Could Have Knitted Nation as Has Year of Strife"

President Wilson, opening the Red Cross drive for \$100,000,000 at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, gave new emphasis to his call for "force, force to the utmost."

"I have heard gentlemen recently say," the President declared, "that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million?"

"Every ship shall go on every voyage with every man and all the supplies it can carry," he added.

Mr. Wilson warned against insincere approaches on the subject of peace.

"We are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war," he said.

Two Duties for America

"There are two duties with which we are face to face," said the President. "The first is to win the war. The second is to win it greatly and worthily."

The great audience cheered the President long and frequently. He was introduced by Cleveland H. Dodge, who characterized him as "the spokesman for all the great spiritual forces of the world."

His call for a huge army was greeted with a tumult of applause. And again he brought the thousands of men and women to their feet cheering when he said:

"I am here to stand by Russia as well as France."

The President whose speech followed that of Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, ended by summoning the American people to show how ready they are to sustain the hearts of the world by contributions to the Red Cross. In giving to the Red Cross, the President said, a man is giving to himself.

Our Duty Is to Win

The President's speech follows in full:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gives of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters."

"We compass them with our imagination: he compassed them in his personal experience, and I am not come here to-night to review for you the work of the Red Cross. I am not competent to do so because I have not had the time or the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal."

Why Limit the Army

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves. Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million?"

"I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit, be-



## 200 Killed by Explosions in T. N. T. Plant

### Volcanic Explosion Hurl Men Fleeing for Safety High in the Air

PITTSBURGH, May 18.—Probably two hundred men were killed to-day when an explosion of TNT demolished the plant of the Ethna Chemical Company, at Oakdale, on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sixteen miles west of this city.

Five hundred workmen in the plant were startled at noon to-day by a report not much louder than the crack of a pistol. It came from the soda house, but they knew its deadly import, and as one man they rushed for the nearest exit.

Before they could gain the open the very air seemed to burst into flames, the earth heaved and rocked, and with a roar that was heard for miles, the long factory buildings were hurled high into the air, carrying with them ponderous equipment and scores of men.

Injured Die in Flames

A great cloud of dust and smoke settled over the scene, and through its deadly fumes torn and mangled forms dropped to the earth, many dead, but others to meet their end in the flaming debris.

The exact number of dead had not been determined to-night and it was possible that it would not be known for days, is indeed it will ever be known.

Many of the injured, some of whom were found as far as half a mile from the remnants of the factory, were brought to Pittsburgh hospitals by special train and in ambulances during the afternoon and early evening. In only a comparatively few instances were physicians able to hold out any hope for their recovery.

The property loss was estimated at \$1,500,000.

Great Fire Starts

Immediately after the second explosion the mass of broken beams and twisted timbers broke out in a great blaze, while the highly inflammable chemicals used in the manufacture of the factory's deadly products T N T and T N A—added ample fuel to the flames. Blast after blast followed as the heat reached the tanks, each one scattering the burning embers and endangering property in the entire community. Noxious gases rose from the burning mass and spread over the

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

## Wilson Leads Mighty Hosts of Red Cross

### Crowds Almost Hysterical in Greeting to President—Army of Workers, Men and Women, Rich and Poor, Flows Down Avenue for Hours

President Wilson led the Red Cross parade down Fifth Avenue yesterday, marching more than two miles at the head of the column of 75,000 men and women, and then standing rigid for hours in the reviewing stand in Madison Square while rank after rank swung past. It was his gift to the Red Cross, the outward manifestation of the esteem in which the nation's war leader holds that organization and the measure of his interest in its \$100,000,000 campaign.

Immediately behind the President marched a living red cross, composed of 150 well drilled young women whose formation never faltered from Eighth Street to Fourteenth, and whose rhythmic step and garb of red and white made the symbol of mercy and the Crusades seem to float down Fifth Avenue as though borne on the crest of an irresistible flood.

Nation's Biggest Men in Line

In the steady stream of humanity which pressed on in orderly array behind the President and the marching Red Cross were leaders of the worlds of finance and business, statesmen, jurists, men of national repute, who marched not as ex-Presidents, as international bankers or leaders of the bar, but as officers of the great army that carries solace to the battlefield and relies upon the appreciation of the nation for the where-withal.

The evenly flowing ranks that filled the stately avenue from brim to brim, half-hysterical spectators swirling along the sidewalks like backwater eddies, showed the organization of the army. There were trimly uniformed nurses, clad according to the branch of the service to which they were assigned—army, navy, tropical, etc. There was a complete field unit, ambulances, rolling kitchens and all, and there were thousands upon thousands of women who marched to the sheen and click of knitting needles.

President Surprises Crowds

President Wilson had not been expected as a marcher. He was to review the parade, but his appearance at Sixty-seventh Street, just as the head of the column reached that point, was a surprise. The crowd recognized his figure as a motor car drew up at the curb and burst into tempestuous applause.

The clamor was redoubled as President Wilson left the automobile and took his place at the head of the marchers. A young woman burst through the cordon of police and Secret Service men and dashed to the President's side. She carried a Red Cross flag of silk, which she held out to him in silence and with shining eyes. He took it and carried it jauntily from that point to the reviewing stand.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson marched with the President, as did the President's secretary, Joseph Tumulty. Eight Secret Service guards were in attendance.

Crowds Almost Hysterical

Fifth Avenue was beside itself at sight of the erect, frock-coated figure that headed the great parade, and cheer upon cheer smote the air as the crowd recognized the President. The first impulse of every onlooker was to constitute himself as an informal guard of honor and march down abreast of President Wilson on the sidewalk.

Thousands acted upon this impulse in every block, and a dozen or more policemen had to use their utmost endeavors throughout the line of march to prevent such thoughtless enthusiasts from causing a dangerous jam.

At the library, the centre of every war activity in the city and the focal point of most of its parades, a crowd of enormous proportions had gathered, and the advent of President Wilson was the signal for a veritable salvo of cheers.

President a Fine Hiker

He started from Sixty-seventh Street at 2:18 p. m., just eighteen minutes after the parade itself had got under way from its starting point thirty blocks to the north, and he arrived at the reviewing stand, Twenty-fifth Street, at 2:55, which is pretty good going.

About five minutes intervened between the arrival of the President at the head of the parade. His hat raised in deference to the outburst of applause, he made his way to the box reserved for him. As he was about to take his seat a stentorian voice called from the next box:

"Three cheers for the savior of the world!"

The cheers came with a vim, and the President sent for the man responsible for them. He was Corporal Daniel Moncreux, of the 122d Canadian Infantry, fifty-four years old and invalided from the battlefield. He explained that he had been accepted despite his age when the authorities learned that his son was one of those that German soldiers crucified on a barn door. He declined an invitation to seat himself with the President.

## Sea of Red Cross Workers Moves On In Victory Parade

Miles and miles of Red Cross workers passed in review of the hundreds of thousands who lined Fifth Avenue

Continued on Page 13, Column 1